Surveillance deal with storing, monitoring of behavior and developments of personal information to regulate , control , manage and enable human individual and collective behavior through telephone recording , daily routine monitoring , email checking , source of income etc.

The modern state would make use of surveillance in the sense of gathering in-formation about the subject population in order to allow overall organization and control. Information gathering would include data on births, marriages, deaths, demographic and fiscal statistics, ‘moral statistics’ (relating to suicide, divorce, and delinquency and so on) etc.

In this paper surveillance is define in a neutral (constructive) and negative sense. In a negative theory, surveillance is a negative concept that is inherently linked to information gathering for the purposes of domination, violence, and coercion and thereby at the same time accuses such states of society and makes political demands for a participatory, co-operative, domination less society. Positive aspects of surveillance such as infectious disease control or surveillance in parenting because they “are trained in a tradition of critique”.

Surveillance can serve goals of protection, administration, rule compliance, documentation, and strategy, as well as goals involving inappropriate manipulation, restricted life opportunities, social control, and surveillance is a property of any social system

There is not one single geographical point of access to gathered data. It can be accesses from every-where. Also there is not one central electronic database for surveillance, but many dispersed ones that can be used in combination by powerful actors in order to conduct interlinked data searches. Gathering a huge amount of data about many people is complex, time- and resource-intensive, actors who control money and bureaucratic power can there-fore easier accomplish it?

In this paper we also understand the different between information gathering and surveillance. If surveillance is any form of systematic information gathering, then surveillance studies is the same as information society studies and the surveillance society is a term synonymous for the category of the information society while Surveillance is a specific kind of information gathering, storage, processing, assessment, and use that involves potential or actual harm, coercion, violence, asymmetric power relations, control, manipulation, domination, disciplinary power.